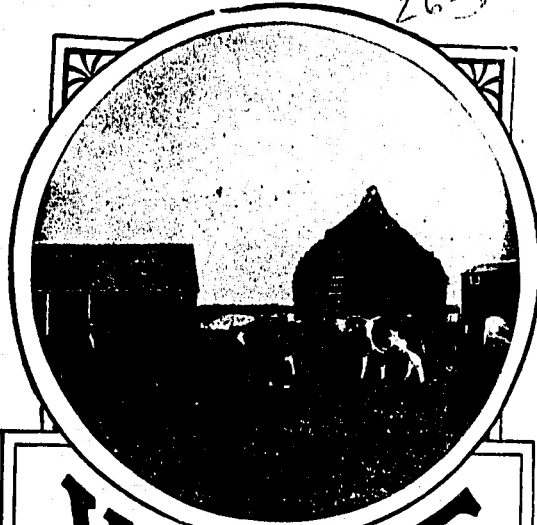


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# WHERE AND HOW AND ALL ABOUT IT.

**INFORMATION**  
**AND FACTS**

FOR THE

## Prospective Settler.

Issued under authority of  
**HON. FRANK OLIVER.**  
MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR  
OTTAWA, CANADA.



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MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR  
OTTAWA CANADA



# W E S T E R N C A N A D A

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## 1. Where are these lands?

ANSWER. West of Lake Superior, north of Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana, and east of the Rocky Mountains, in the Provinces and Districts known as Northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

## 2. What kind of land is it?

ANSWER. Except in Northern Ontario, the land is prairie and can be secured absolutely free from timber and stones, if desired, the soil being the very best alluvial black loam from one to two feet deep, with a clay subsoil. It is just rolling enough to give it good drainage, and in a great many places there is plenty of timber, and in other places it is underlaid with good coal.

## 3. If the land is what you say, why is the Government giving it away?

ANSWER. Canada is 250,000 square miles larger than the United States, and the population is only about one-twelfth of that of the great Republic, therefore there is an immense area of vacant land. No matter how fertile land is it is no use to any country unless it is made productive. The Canadian Government realizes that Canada will be one of the greatest countries in the world when these lands are brought under cultivation, as it has been proven that they are more productive for stock and grain than any in America. The Government, knowing that agriculture is the foundation of a progressive country, and that large yields of farm produce insure good prosperity in all other branches of business, is doing everything in its power to assist the farmer. It also realizes that it is much better for each man to own his own farm, therefore it gives a free grant of 160 acres to every man who will reside upon and cultivate the same.

## 4. Are the taxes high?

ANSWER. No. Having no expensive system of municipal or county organization, taxes are necessarily low. Each quarter-section of land, consisting of 160 acres, owned or occupied is taxed to the extent of \$2. to \$2.50 per annum. The only other taxes levied are for schools. In the locations where the settlers have formed school districts the total tax for all purposes on a quarter-section seldom exceeds \$8 to \$10 per annum.

## 5. Are there any schools outside the towns?

ANSWER. The public school system is established throughout the country. There are schools in all the organized school districts. These districts can not exceed five miles in length or breadth, and must contain at least four actual residents, and twelve children between the ages of five and sixteen. In almost every locality, where these conditions exist, schools have sprung up.

## 6. In those parts which are better for cattle and sheep than for grain, what does a man do if he has only 160 acres?

ANSWER. If a settler should desire to go into stock-raising and his quarter-section of 160 acres should not prove sufficient to furnish

pasture for his stock, he can make application to the Land Commissioner, for a lease for grazing lands for a term of twenty-one years, at a very low cost.

7. Does the Government tax him if he lets his cattle run on Government Lands, and will he get into trouble if his cattle go on land leased by the big ranchers? If they fence their land is he obliged to fence his also?

ANSWER. Necessarily the settler is not required to pay a tax for allowing his cattle to run on Government land, but to avoid inconvenience or trouble, which, for one cause or another may arise, it is always advisable to lease land from the Government for haying or grazing purposes, when needed. It seems reasonable that, if a settler's quarter-section is in the vicinity, or adjoining a rancher's land which he has leased and paid for, that he should object to anyone's cattle running over his property, and vice versa. If one fences his land, his adjoining neighbor has to stand a proportionate share of the cost of the fence adjoining his property, or build one-half of it himself, but ranchers seldom fence land leased for ranching.



Breaking the Prairie.

8. Where can he get material for a house and sheds, and about what would it cost him? What does he do for fuel? Do people suffer from the cold?

ANSWER. Though there are large tracts of forest in the Canadian Northwest, there are localities where the quantity of building timber and material is limited, but this has not proven any drawback to the

settler, as the Government has made provision for such cases. Should a man settle on a quarter-section of land deprived of timber, he can, by making application to the Dominion Lands Agent in the locality obtain a permit to cut on the Government lands free of charge the following, viz.:

- (1) 3,000 lineal feet of building timber, measuring no more than 12 inches at the butt.
- (2) 400 roofing poles.
- (3) 2,000 fencing rails and 500 fence posts, 7 feet long, and not exceeding five (5) inches in diameter at the small end.
- (4) 30 cords of dry fuel wood or firewood.

The settler having all these free of charge, he has only the expense of the cutting and hauling them to his homestead, which cannot cost him a great deal. There are areas of coal of such an extent as to be practically inexhaustible. The Legislature of the Province of Manitoba has effected an arrangement by which this coal is to be supplied at a very low rate according to locality. The principal districts of Western Canada are within easy reach of firewood, while the settlers of Alberta and Saskatchewan are particularly favored, especially along the various streams and from some of which they get all the coal they require, very frequently at the cost of handling and hauling it home. No one in the country need suffer from the cold on account of the scarcity of fuel.

9. In what way can I secure land in Western Canada?

ANSWER. It can be secured by homesteading or purchasing. If homesteaded you secure 160 acres free from the Government, the conditions before you receive your patent being that you shall live upon it for three years from the time of making entry, a residence of six months in each year being necessary, and doing a small amount of cultivation. If you purchase it will be from some of the railway companies or private corporations, the price being from \$4 to \$10 per acre, according to location.

10. Is it timber or prairie lands?

ANSWER. This depends a great deal upon location. There is more or less timber along all streams. As you go north or northwest, it is more heavily timbered; taken as a whole, it is about 20 per cent. timber.

11. Can I take up more than 160 acres?

ANSWER. No; 160 acres is all that you can get under the homestead plan.

12. What is the entry fee?

ANSWER. \$10.00.

13. Is there any further money consideration?

ANSWER. No.

14. Can a man take up a quarter-section for himself and another for a friend to come in afterwards? Can a man living there take up a



A Western Canada Ranch.

quarter-section for others coming in, or must they arrange it themselves?

ANSWER. The privilege of making homestead entry by proxy was abolished on the 17th April, 1906. Entry must now be made in person.

15. How far from railroad will I have to go to take up a homestead?

ANSWER. This also varies with the location.

16. Can a woman take up a homestead?

ANSWER. If she is a widow with minor dependent children of her own she can; otherwise she can not.

17. After making an entry on homestead, will I have to move on at once?

ANSWER. No; you have six months in which to perfect your entry.

18. Where can a settler sell what he raises? Is there any competition amongst buyers, or has he got to sell for anything he can get?

ANSWER. Adjoining the grain-growing areas are the world-famed mining provinces of British Columbia and the Yukon Territory. It is a well-known fact that mining communities furnish the best possible markets for all classes of goods. The population of the mining districts is to a great extent dependent upon the outside world for every necessity of life. As a rule a mining population is a generous consumer and "good pay." Scores of buyers are scouring the country in quest of every kind of farm products, thus creating a lively competition, and guaranteeing the highest market prices for everything. There is an unlimited demand for the grains grown in Western Canada by the numerous and extensive flour and oatmeal mills and breweries. All the surplus grain grown finds its way to the common markets of Europe. The meats are bought on the hoof, at the home of the farmer or rancher.

## 19. How is it for stock-raising?

ANSWER. The country has no equal. The climate in many parts is such that cattle are never housed throughout the winter, and so nutritious are the wild grasses that stock is placed upon the market without having been fed on an ounce of grain.

20. If a man has two or more sons who have homesteaded, is each of them required to live on his claim?

ANSWER. No, they can all live with their father if he lives in the vicinity as long as they perform the duties of cultivation on their own land.

21. If a man takes his family there before he selects a homestead can he get temporary accommodation for them?

ANSWER. In a great many places the Government maintains an Immigration Hall, and gives free temporary accommodations for those desiring such and supplying their own provisions.

22. What sort of chance for employment is there when a man first goes there and isn't working on his land?

ANSWER. As there are different kinds of industries through the country, outside of farming and ranching, such as sawmills, flour-mills, brickyards, railroad building in the summer, and lumbering in the winter, it is always an easy matter for a man to find employment at fair wages when not working on his land. The chances for a man to get employment are good, as a large percentage of the settlers going in and those already settled there farm so much that they must have help, and pay good wages. During the past two seasons 20,000 farm labourers have been brought in each year from the eastern provinces to assist in caring for the large crops. People without capital, who are not able or do not know who to work, will always find great difficulty in getting on in any country; the capable and willing worker is sure to succeed in Western Canada.

23. How much money must he have to start grain farming, and how little can he do with if he goes ranching?

ANSWER. That will depend a great deal on circumstances. It is difficult to specify as to the amount required to start farming; the energy, experience, judgment and the enterprise of the person concerned, increases capital. It is known, however, that numbers of prosperous farmers have made their start with merely money enough to pay for their homestead entry fee, working as hired men in seeding and harvesting time, while during the other months of the year they would perform the statutory and necessary improvements on their land. But it can safely be said that, if a man arrives in the country with \$500, he is in a fair position to make a good beginning on free grant land though not on a very large scale. The same conditions can be applied to ranching, by working on shares in herding cattle.

24. If a man takes up a quarter-section to ranch on is he obliged to break up land the same as if he were going farming?

ANSWER. No; not if he is the owner of twenty head of cattle.

## 25. About what time does seeding begin?

ANSWER. As a rule farmers begin their seeding from the first to the fifteenth of April, sometimes continuing until the first of May.

## 26. How long does it take wheat to mature?

ANSWER. The average time is about 90 to 110 days. This short time is accounted for by the great amount of sunlight.

27. Is the climate as agreeable and pleasant as described in the pamphlets?

ANSWER. There is no doubt of that, and if you will read in a careful manner the experiences of settlers and others you will see that the statements made by the Government and its representatives are fully corroborated.

## 28. What is the duration of the winter?

ANSWER. Snow begins to fall about the middle of November and in March there is generally very little. In the portion of the Provinces nearest the Rocky Mountains the snowfall is not quite as heavy as farther east and in Manitoba, but the Chinook winds in the west have a tempering influence, and the moisture afforded by the fall of snow in the east, which is so necessary to the successful raising of grain, is rendered by these Chinook winds. The absence of the usual snowfall would be regretted by the farmer. So you will see nature has provided for every mile of the country, and as a matter of choice there is really very little, with the exception that the farthest west the climate is somewhat milder.

## 29. Then as to summer climate?

ANSWER. The summer days are warm and the nights cool. The fall and spring are most delightful, although it may be said that winter breaks almost into summer, and the latter lasts until October.

## 30. Is the country healthful?

ANSWER. Very. There are no pulmonary or other endemic complaints. Invalids are frequently sent there for the sake of the dry and bracing air.

## 31. Is there sufficient rainfall?

ANSWER. Speaking generally, yes, a sufficient supply can be relied upon. The most rain falls in May and June, just when it is most needed.

## 32. Can a man raise a crop on the first breaking of his land?

ANSWER. Yes, but it is not regarded as satisfactory to use the land for any other purpose the first year than for raising garden vegetables, or perhaps a crop of flax, as it is necessarily rough on account of the heavy sod not having had time to rot and become workable.

33. How is the country for hay in those districts where it is necessary to put up hay for use of stock in the winter?

ANSWER. There is always to be found sufficient wild hay meadows on Government or vacant land, which may be rented at a very low

rental if you have not enough on your own farm. Should there be any trouble in getting this, the experience of the past few years has proven that timothy and other cultivated grasses can be successfully grown. A species of grass known as Brome grass is now cultivated. The yield is from two to four tons per acre and the nutritiousness is fully greater than that of timothy.

34. How shall I know what to do or where to go when I reach that country?

ANSWER. If you have made a sufficient study of the matter before you start, you will need very little further advice or assistance, but go immediately to the place decided upon, and you will succeed. If you have not, you had better put yourself in communication with the Canadian Government Agents, whose names appear elsewhere. At Winnipeg, you will find maps showing vacant lands, also lands for sale, lists of farmers who wish to employ male and female help; and comfortable quarters for temporary shelter until you may have decided in which district you had better make your home. This decided, you will be given the services of a competent guide, who will assist in locating you.



A Western Home.

35. What is the best way to get there?

ANSWER. From United States points you will find it to your advantage to write or call upon an authorized agent of the Government.

36. Can I get employment with a farmer so as to become acquainted with local conditions?

ANSWER. Yes, this can be done through the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg immediately on your arrival. This official is always in a position to offer engagements with well-established farmers. Men experienced in agriculture may expect to receive about \$20 per month, with board and lodging; engagements, if desired, to extend for twelve months.

37. But if I have had no experience and simply desire to become acquainted with Canadian agriculture before starting life on my own account?

ANSWER. Young men and others unacquainted with farm life who are willing to accept from \$8 to \$10 per month for their services, including board and lodging, will also be able to find positions through the Government officers at Winnipeg. Wages are altogether dependent upon experience and qualifications, and no one is expected to work for nothing. After working for a year in this way the practical knowledge necessary of the conditions under which agriculture is carried on in Canada will be found sufficient to justify you in taking a free grant section and entering upon farm life on your own account.

38. Should I pay a fee to any booking agent for finding me a place in Canada, or will I have to pay a farmer for teaching me agriculture?

ANSWER. No, neither one nor the other. The Department strongly advises that no arrangement be made of this character. The ordinary farm pupil business is not to be recommended.

39. What about cost of transportation?

ANSWER. From St. Paul to Gretna, Emerson or Portal low rates exist, and on securing a low-rate certificate from a Government agent reduced rates on Canadian railways may be had for both passengers and freight. At Coutts, and other boundary points in the West, the low rate certificates take effect. And also at the Soo, Windsor and other boundary points in the East, the same low rates are effective, when a Government certificate is presented.

40. How much baggage will I be allowed on the Canadian Railways?

ANSWER. 150 pounds for each full ticket.

## SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

The above questions cover part of those generally asked by probable settlers. Others that frequently occur, are as follows:

1. Can fruit be raised in Western Canada, and if so, state the different varieties?

ANSWER. Yes, the small fruits grow wild. Among the varieties cultivated are plums, cranberries, strawberries, gooseberries, raspberries, melons, etc. In the eastern provinces fruit-growing is carried on very extensively and successfully.

## W E S T E R N C A N A D A

2. Do vegetables thrive there, and if so, what kind are raised?

ANSWER. Yes; potatoes, turnips, carrots, beets, parsnips, cabbage, peas, beans, celery, pumpkins, tomatoes, squash, etc.

3. What sort of people are settled there so far, and do they speak English?

ANSWER. The settlers already there comprise Canadians, English, Scotch, Irish, French, and a large number of English-speaking Americans (who are still going in in large numbers) with a splendid lot of Germans and Scandinavians. The English language is the language of the country, and is spoken everywhere.

3a. Are the Indians troublesome?

ANSWER. No; quite the reverse. They remain peaceably on their reservations and entertain no unkind feelings towards the white settlers. Law and order are maintained throughout the country by the Northwest Mounted Police, a semi-military force, the existence of which makes life and property as safe in the new Western settlements as in the large cities of the East.

4. Is it well to carry a revolver?

ANSWER. It is against the law to do so without a special license, and it is most unusual and altogether unnecessary to do so under ordinary circumstances.

5. Will I have to change my citizenship if I go to Canada?

ANSWER. A foreigner may enter land for a free homestead, but he must become naturalized before he can obtain a patent for it. Meanwhile he can hold possession of the land, live upon it and exercise every right of ownership. If not already a British subject he must reside three years in the country to become naturalized. To become a British subject a settler of foreign birth should make application to anyone authorized to administer oaths in a Canadian Court, who will instruct him as to the details of completing his naturalization.

6. How about American money?

ANSWER. You can take it with you, and have it changed when you arrive in Canada, or you can get same changed before you start. American money, however, is taken almost everywhere in Western Canada at its face value.

### DOMINION LAND OFFICES.

(See boundaries of land districts on map.)

Alameda District—R. C. Kibbey, agent, Alameda.  
 Brandon District—L. J. Clement, agent, Brandon.  
 Battleford District—L. P. O. Noel, agent, Battleford.  
 Calgary District—J. R. Sutherland, agent, Calgary.  
 Dauphin District—F. K. Herchmer, agent, Dauphin.  
 Edmonton District—A. G. Harrison, agent, Edmonton.

## W E S T E R N C A N A D A

Lethbridge District—J. W. Martin, agent, Lethbridge.

Minnedosa District—John Flesher, agent, Minnedosa.

Prince Albert District—J. W. Hannon, agent, Prince Albert.

Red Deer District—W. H. Cottingham, agent, Red Deer.

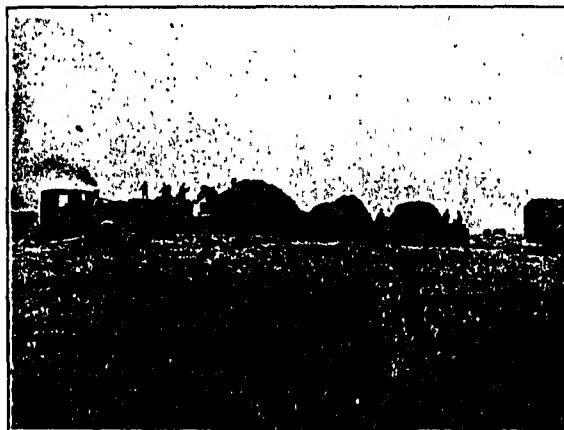
Regina District—D. S. McCannel, agent, Regina.

Swift Current District—Business transacted at Regina.

Wetaskiwin District—Business transacted at Edmonton.

Winnipeg District—E. F. Stephenson, agent; J. W. E. Darby, assistant agent; A. P. Crowe, assistant Crown timber agent, Winnipeg.

Yorkton District—John McTaggart, agent, Yorkton.



Harvesting.

### SETTLERS' EFFECTS.

1. Carloads of Settlers' Effects, within the meaning of the settlers' tariff, may be made up of the following described property for the benefit of actual settlers, viz.: Live Stock, any number up to but not exceeding ten (10) head, all told, viz.: Cattle, calves, sheep, hogs, mules or horses; Household goods and personal property (second-hand); Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second-hand); Farm Machinery, Implements and tools (all second-hand); Softwood Lumber (Pine, Hemlock, or Spruce—only) and Shingles, which must not exceed 2,000 feet in all, or the equivalent thereof; or in lieu of, not in addition to, the lumber and shingles, a Portable House may be shipped; Seed, grain, small quantity of trees or shrubbery; small lot live poultry or pet animals; and sufficient feed for the live stock

# W E S T E R N C A N A D A

while on the journey. Settlers' Effects rates, however, will not apply on shipments of second-hand Wagons, Buggies, Farm Machinery, Implements or Tools, unless accompanied by Household Goods.

2. Should the allotted number of live stock be exceeded, the additional animals will be charged for at proportionate rates over and above the carload rate for the Settlers' Effects, but the total charge for any one such car will not exceed the regular rate for a straight carload of Live Stock

3. Passes.—One man will be passed free in charge of live stock when forming part of carloads, to feed, water and care for them in transit. Agents will use the usual form of Live Stock Contract.

4. Less than carloads will be understood to mean only Household Goods (second-hand), Wagons or other vehicles for personal use (second hand, and (second-hand) Farm Machinery, Implements and Tools. Less than carload lots must be plainly addressed. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 lbs. at regular first-class rate.

5. Merchandise, such as groceries, provisions, hardware, etc., also implements, machinery, vehicles, etc., if new, will not be regarded as Settlers' Effects, and, if shipped, will be charged the regular classified tariff rates. Agents, both at loading and delivering stations, therefore, give attention to the prevention of the loading of contraband articles, and see that the actual weights are way-billed when carloads exceed 24,000 lbs.

6. Top Loads.—Agents do not permit, under any circumstances, any article to be loaded on the top of box or stock cars; such manner of loading is dangerous and is absolutely forbidden.

7. Settlers' Effects, to be entitled to the carload rates, cannot be stopped at any point short of destination for the purpose of unloading part. The entire carload must go through to the station to which originally consigned.

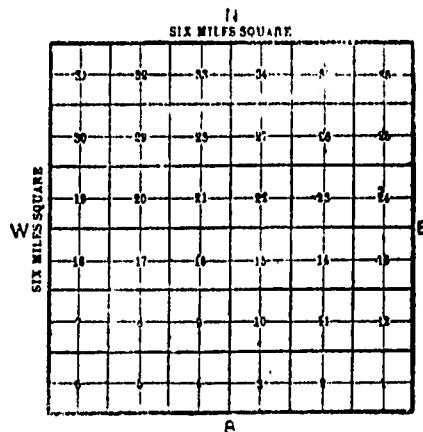
8. The carload rates on Settlers' Effects apply on any shipment occupying a car weighing 24,000 lbs. or less. If the carload weighs over 24,000 lbs. the additional weight will be charged for.

9. Minimum charge on any shipment will be 100 lbs. at regular first-class rate.

10. Settlers' Effects ex-connecting lines are charged full rates from "Soo" Line Railway junction points.

# W E S T E R N C A N A D A

THE FOLLOWING IS A PLAN OF A TOWNSHIP.



Each square contains 640 acres; each quarter-section contains 160 acres.

A section contains 640 acres and forms one mile square.

Government Lands open for homestead (that is for free settlement)—Section Nos. 2, 4, 6, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36.

Railway Lands for sale (Subsidies for Construction).—Section Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 31, 33, 35.

School Sections — Section Nos. 11 and 29 are reserved by Government for school purposes.

Hudson Bay Company's land for sale.—Sections Nos. 8 and 26.

Any even-numbered section of Dominion land in Manitoba or the North-west Territories, excepting 8 and 26, which has not been homesteaded, reserved to provide wood lots for settlers, or for other purposes, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over eighteen years of age, to the extent of one quarter-section of 160 acres, more or less.

## ENTRY.

Entry must be made in person at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situate. A fee of \$10 is charged on an ordinary homestead entry



## HOMESTEAD DUTIES.

Under the present law homestead duties must be performed in one of the following ways, namely:

(1) By at least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or the mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of the law as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

## APPLICATION FOR PATENT

should be made at the end of the three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector. Before making application for patent the settler is expected to give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

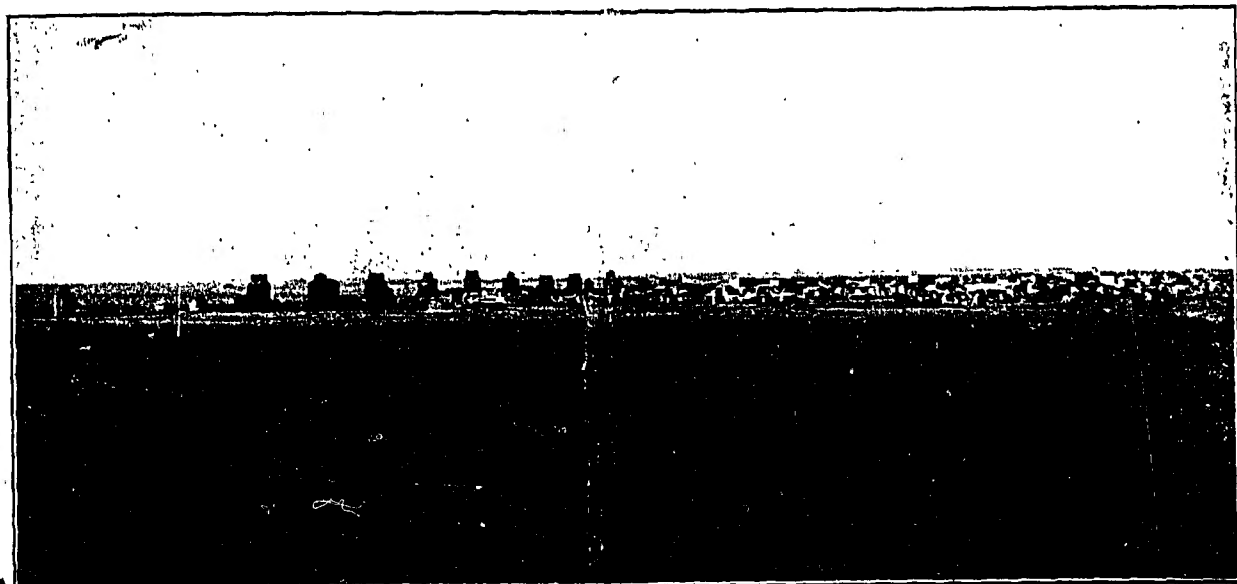
## INFORMATION.

Newly arrived immigrants will receive at the Immigration office in Winnipeg, or at the Dominion lands office in Manitoba, or the Northwest Territories, information as to the lands that are open for entry, and from the officers in charge, free of expense, advice and assistance in securing lands to suit them; and full information respecting the land, timber, coal and mineral laws, as well as respecting Dominion lands in the railway belt in British Columbia, may be obtained upon application to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa; the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Manitoba, or to any of the Dominion lands agents in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta.

N. B.—In addition to free grant lands, to which the regulations above-stated refer, thousands of acres of most desirable lands are available for lease or purchase from railroad and other corporations and private firms in Western Canada.

## CUSTOMS—FREE ENTRIES.

The following is an extract from the customs tariff of Canada, specifying the articles that can be so entered:



**Settlers' Effects, viz.:**—Wearing apparel, household furniture books, implements and tools of trade, occupation, or employment; guns, musical instruments, domestic sewing machines, typewriters live stock, bicycles, carts and other vehicles, and agricultural implements in use by the settler for at least six months before his removal to Canada; not to include machinery or articles imported for use in any manufacturing establishment or for sale, also books, pictures, family plate or furniture, personal effects, and heirlooms left by bequest; provided, that any dutiable articles entered as settlers' effects may not be so entered unless brought with the settler on his first arrival, and shall not be sold or otherwise disposed of without payment of duty until after twelve months' actual use in Canada; provided also, that under regulations made by the Comptroller of Customs, live stock, when imported into Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta by an intending settler, shall be free until otherwise ordered by the Governor in Council.

Settlers arriving from the United States are allowed to enter duty free stock in the following proportions: One animal of neat stock or horses for each ten acres of land purchased or otherwise secured under homestead entry, up to 160 acres, and one sheep for each acre so secured. Customs duties paid on animals brought in excess of this proportion will be refunded for the number applicable to an additional holding of 160 acres, when taken up.

The settler will be required to fill up a form (which will be supplied him by the customs officer on application) giving description, value, etc., of the goods and articles he wishes to be allowed to bring in free of duty. He will also be required to take the following oath:

I,.....do hereby solemnly make oath and say, that all the goods and articles hereinbefore mentioned are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, entitled to free entry as settlers' effects, under the tariff of duties of customs now in force, and all of them have been owned and in actual use by myself for at least six months before removal to Canada; and that none of the goods or articles shown in entry have been imported as merchandise or for any use in a manufacturing establishment, or for sale and that I intend becoming a permanent settler within the Dominion of Canada.

Sworn before me at.....day of.....190

The following oath shall be made by intending settlers when importing live stock into Manitoba or the Northwest Territories free of duty:

I,.....do solemnly swear that I am now moving into Manitoba (or the Northwest Territories) with the intention of becoming a settler therein, and that the live stock enumerated and described in the entry hereunto attached is intended for my own use on the farm which I am about to occupy (or cultivate) and not for sale or speculative purposes, nor for the use of any other person or persons whomsoever.

## QUARANTINE OF SETTLERS' CATTLE

Settlers' cattle, when accompanied by certificates of health, are admitted without detention; when not so accompanied, they must be inspected. Inspectors may subject any cattle showing symptoms of tuberculosis to the tuberculin test before allowing them to enter. Any cattle found tuberculous to be returned to the United States or killed without indemnity. Sheep, for breeding and feeding purposes, may be admitted by a certificate to inspection at port of entry, and must be accompanied by a certificate, signed by a Government inspector, that sheep scab has not existed in the district in which they have been fed for six months preceding the date of importation. If disease is discovered to exist in them, they may be returned or slaughtered. Swine may be admitted, when forming part of settlers' effects, but only after a quarantine of 30 days at the border, and when accompanied by a certificate that swine plague or hog cholera has not existed in the district whence they came for six months preceding the date of shipment; when not accompanied by such certificate they will be subject to slaughter without compensation.

## STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES.

Intending settlers are given the privilege of stopping over at stations where they wish to inspect land. Application should be made to the conductor before reaching station where stop-over is required.

## FUEL FOR SETTLERS.

Any homesteader having no timber on his homestead may on application to the Local Agent of Dominion Lands, get a permit to cut what he requires for building material, fencing and fuel for use on his homestead.

## INFORMATION AND ADVICE.

Can be Freely Obtained from the following.

W. W. CORY, Deputy Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, Canada.  
W. D. SCOTT, Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Canada.  
J. OBED SMITH, Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, Man.

## ... GREAT BRITAIN

W. T. R. PRESTON, 11 and 12 Charing Cross, London, England.  
A. F. JURY, Old Castle Bldg., Preeson's Row, Liverpool, England.  
JOHN WEBSTER, 14 Westmorland Street, Dublin, Ireland.  
J. BRUCE WALKER, 52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow, Scotland.  
H. M. MURRAY, Western Mail Building, Cardiff, Wales.  
EDWARD O'KELLY, 13 Queens' Square, Belfast, Ireland.  
G. H. MITCHELL, Newton Chambers, 43 Cannon Street, Birmingham

# W E S T E R N C A N A D A

## UNITED STATES AGENTS.

M. V. McINNIS, No. 6 and 7 Avenue Theatre Block, Detroit, Mich.  
 JAMES GRIFFIN, Spokane, Washington.  
 J. S. CRAWFORD, 125 W. Ninth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.  
 E. T. HOLMES, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.  
 T. O. CURRIE, Room 12b, Callahan Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.  
 C. J. BROUGHTON, R. 412 Merchants' Loan and Trust Building, Chicago, Illinois.  
 W. V. BENNETT, 801 New York Life Building, Omaha, Nebraska.  
 W. H. ROGERS, Traction-Terminal, Indianapolis, Indiana.  
 C. PILLING, Clifford Block, Grand Forks, North Dakota.  
 H. M. WILLIAMS, 413 Gardner Building, Toledo, Ohio.  
 C. O. SWANSON, Scandinavian Immigration Agent, 315 Jackson Street, St. Paul, Minnesota.  
 C. A. LAURIER, Marquette, Michigan.  
 J. M. MACLACHLAN, Box 116, Watertown, South Dakota.  
 BENJ. DAVIES, Dunn Block, Room 6, Central Avenue, Great Falls, Montana.  
 J. C. DUNCAN, 313 House Building, Cor. Smithfield and Water Streets, Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.  
 THOS. DUNCAN, 30 Syracuse Savings Bank Building, Syracuse, New York.  
 THOS. HETHERINGTON, 114 Dudley Street, Roxbury, Massachusetts.

## MANITOBA

is already well settled, but homesteads can still be secured in this highly favored province. The natural resources of the country are as great as those of any other part of the North American Continent. The soil is a rich black loam of great strength and depth, that of the Red River Valley being particularly well adapted for the growth of wheat. The province is well supplied by nature with wood, hay and water. Railways, schools, churches, and thriving towns are now scattered all over the country. The population is made up of Canadians, Americans and people from every state in Europe, so that the intending settler, no matter what his nationality, can settle among his own countrymen.

## THE NEW PROVINCES.

The two new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan contain between them the largest unbroken tract of wheat-growing land to be found on the American continent. A large area of desirable tree grant land is to be had along the extensions of the Canadian Northern Railway, and also along the projected lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Pacific from Saskatoon west through to Edmonton and Wetaskiwin.

# W E S T E R N C A N A D A

## ALBERTA

is situated immediately east of the Rocky Mountains and north of the State of Montana, covering an area of about 253,000 square miles. It is characterized by a mild climate in winter and cool breezes in summer. Its location gives it the benefit in winter of the Chinook winds, which follow a northeasterly direction from the current in the southern Pacific Ocean, whence they receive their warmth. The snow in winter rarely lies longer than four or five days at a time when it is melted by this wind, thus making the winters mild and filling the creeks and ponds with water for the stock on the ranches. In the summer these creeks are constantly supplied with water from the melting snow in the mountains, so that during the summer and winter there is always to be found an abundance of water for grazing and all other purposes.



A Western Canada Home

The wild grasses are most nutritious, as has been demonstrated by the thousands of cattle sold from the different ranches, all in first-class condition for the market, and it is a fact that, even in the spring cattle, which have not received any feed except what they got by grazing, are brought in from the ranches as fat as stall-fed cattle in the Eastern Provinces.

The surplus cattle raised in the Edmonton District are shipped to British Columbia.

The grain raised in the Edmonton District does but little more, at present, than supply local requirements. There is, however, a sur-

plus of oats, which finds a market in British Columbia. The erection of extensive oatmeal mills at Edmonton has also created an excellent home market. Fall or winter wheat is being successfully introduced in Alberta and its widespread use is looked for in the near future.

The cool temperature in summer, with the grasses and pure cool mountain streams mentioned, make Alberta one of the best countries to be found for cheese and butter-making, and it is rapidly becoming as noted for such industries as for its ranches.

This Province is served by the Canadian Pacific Railway main line, by branches from Calgary to Edmonton and to Macleod and by the Crow's Nest Pass Railway from near Medicine Hat, which runs through the great mining districts of Southern British Columbia.

The Canadian Northern is now built through to Edmonton and the survey of the Grand Trunk Pacific is completed.

## SASKATCHEWAN.

The valley of the Saskatchewan, which extends from the Rocky Mountains to Manitoba, contains some of the most fertile soil in the world. The newly formed Province of Saskatchewan embraces a large portion of this great valley and extends south to the International boundary. The total area of the Province is about 251,000 square miles. Regina, on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway is the capital and principal centre, and throughout the district are many thriving settlements, in which are located a large number of prosperous settlers. Among them is the Prince Albert district, near the forks of the north and south branches of the Saskatchewan river, and the Saskatoon district on the South Saskatchewan.

Writing to Friends.—A settler who has relations or friends in other countries will be benefiting himself as well as the country at large by informing them how he himself has prospered, and pointing out the chances for them of making independent and comfortable homes in the great Canadian West. The postage rate on letters is 2 cents to all parts of Canada, the United States and the British Empire and 5 cents to other countries. Settlers have no postage to pay when writing for advice to the Central Experimental Farm or Government Departments at Ottawa.

## POST-OFFICE ADDRESS

Before leaving his homestead the settler should leave a post-office address at which he can obtain his letters while away. He may not intend to be off long, but circumstances may occur that will take him further and keep him longer away than he intended. If he is not careful he may overstay the time allowed, and find on his return that his homestead entry has been cancelled and taken up by some one else. Better be sure than sorry and take no chances of land notices

or other letters being held at his proper post-office awaiting his return.

If anything goes wrong as to time and absence he may lose his land and at any rate is pretty sure to be compelled to make a fresh entry.

## CHANGING THE HOMESTEAD

Should a settler find that he has accidentally settled upon a quarter section of land which will not repay the labour expended on it, he may apply to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands, Ottawa, stating fully the case, and asking for permission to change his entry. If the Commissioner is satisfied that the settler is entitled to a change he will grant it on payment of a fresh fee.

## MORE QUESTIONS.

1. Where is information to be had about British Columbia?

ANSWER. Apply to the Superintendent of Immigration, Ottawa, Ontario, and to the Secretary, Provincial Bureau of Information, Victoria, B.C.

2. Can a man who has used his homestead right in the United States take a homestead in Canada?

ANSWER. Yes.

3. If a British subject has taken out "citizen papers" in the United States how does he stand in Canada?

ANSWER. He must be "repatriated," i.e., take out a certificate of naturalization when he gets his final papers on his homestead.

4. Does a U. S. pensioner forfeit his pension by moving into Canada?

ANSWER. No, many such are permanent residents of Canada and receive their pensions regularly.

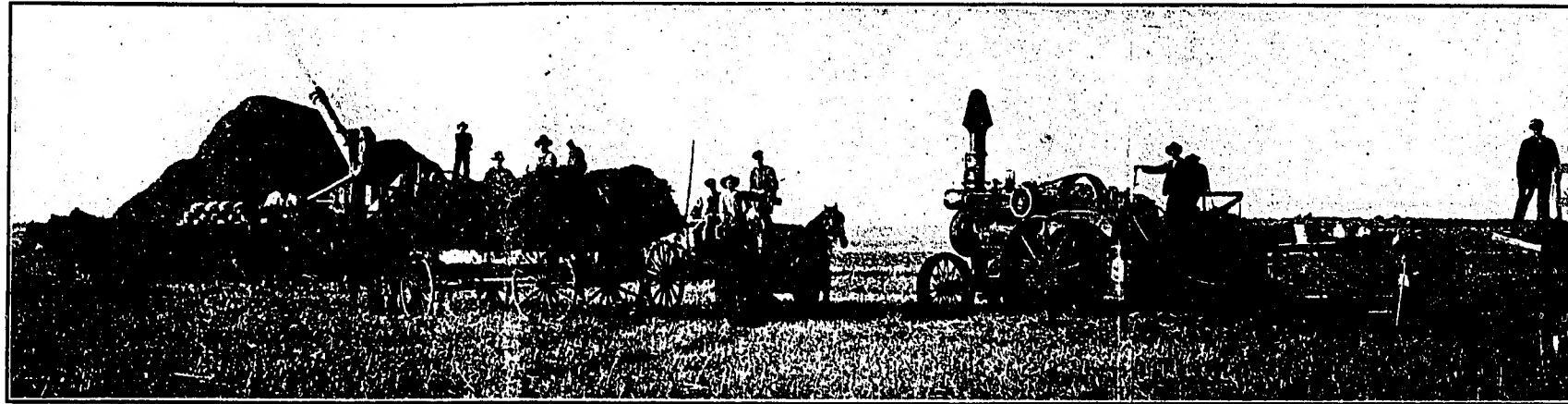
5. Is the Peace River country open to settlement?

ANSWER. No; the townships there have not yet been subdivided and thrown open for homesteading.

6. Can I get a map or list of all the lands now vacant and open to entry as homesteads?

ANSWER. No; it has been found impracticable to keep a publication of that kind up to date owing to the frequent changes. An intending settler should decide in a general way where he will go, and then on reaching Western Canada he should enquire of the Government officials what lands are vacant in that particular locality, finally narrowing down the enquiry to a township or two, diagrams or which, with the vacant lands marked, will be supplied, free of charge, on application to the local agent of Dominion Lands.

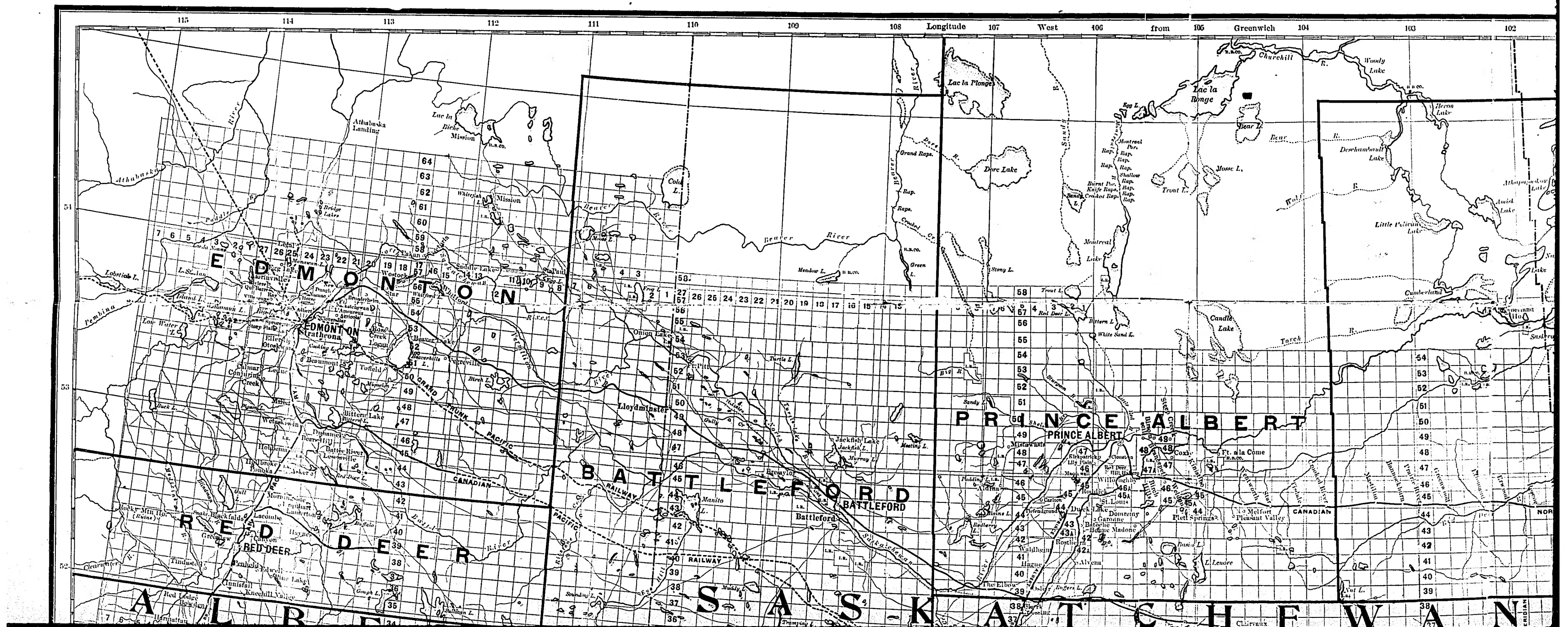
It is well for settlers going in via Winnipeg to stop off there and call at the office of the Commissioner of Immigration for advice. Up-to-date information as to vacant homesteads, employment, etc., is always to be had at that office.



Threshing in the West.

# MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND PART OF ALBERTA

Showing the Dominion Land Districts

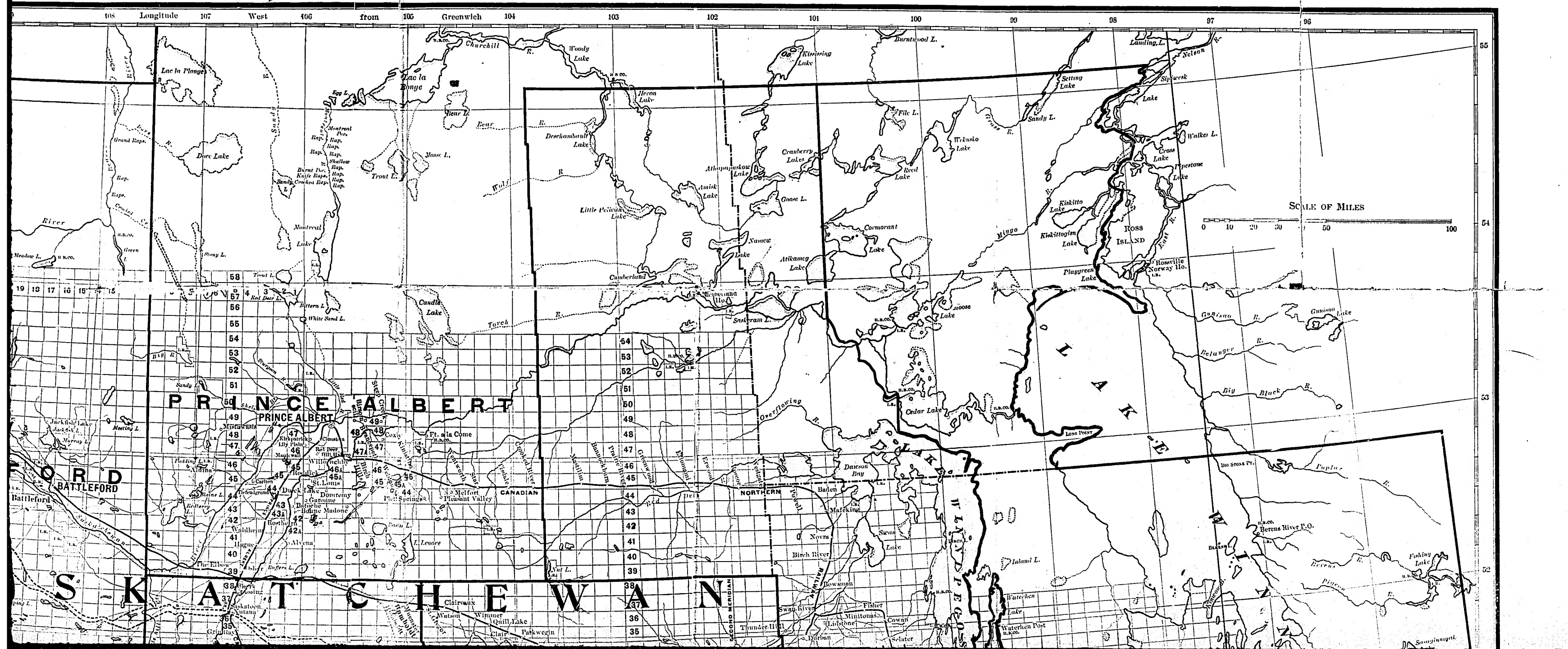


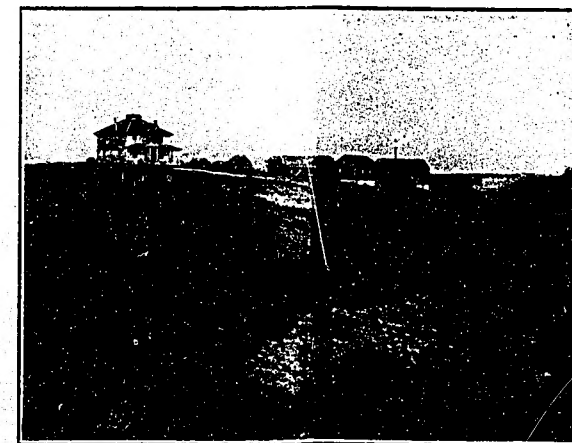
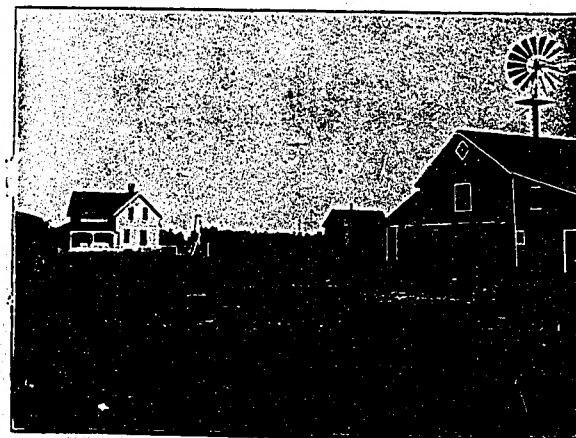
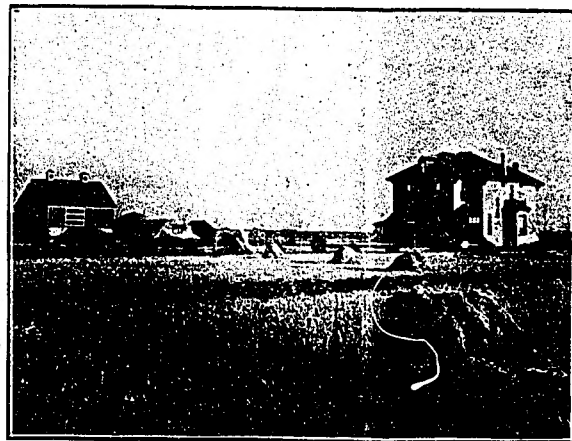
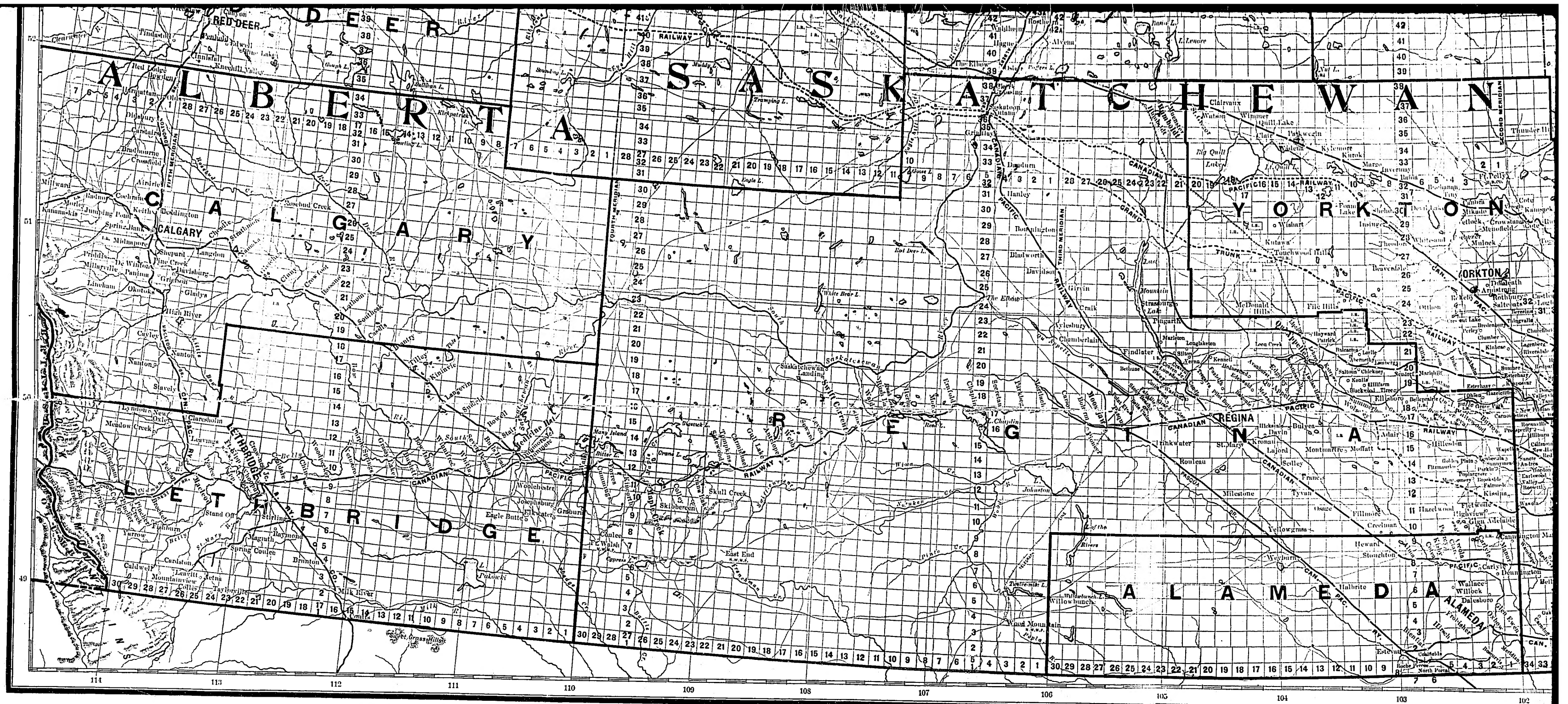


# MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN AND PART OF ALBERTA

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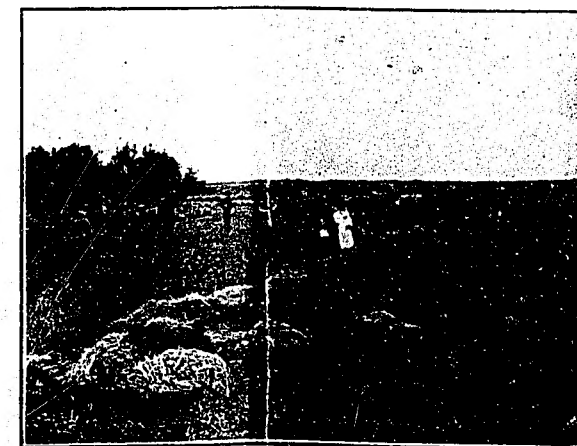
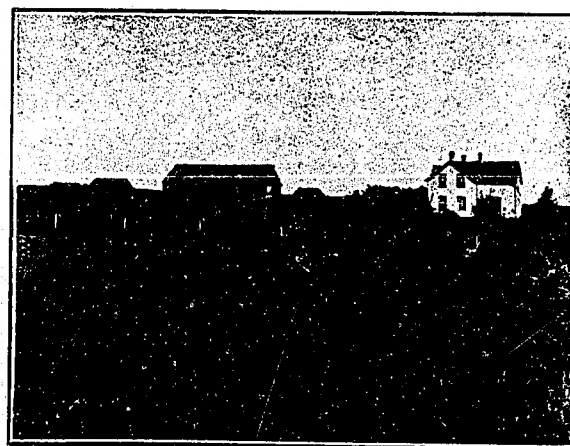
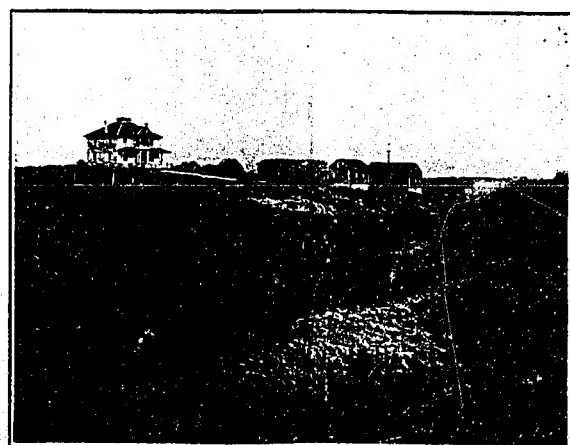
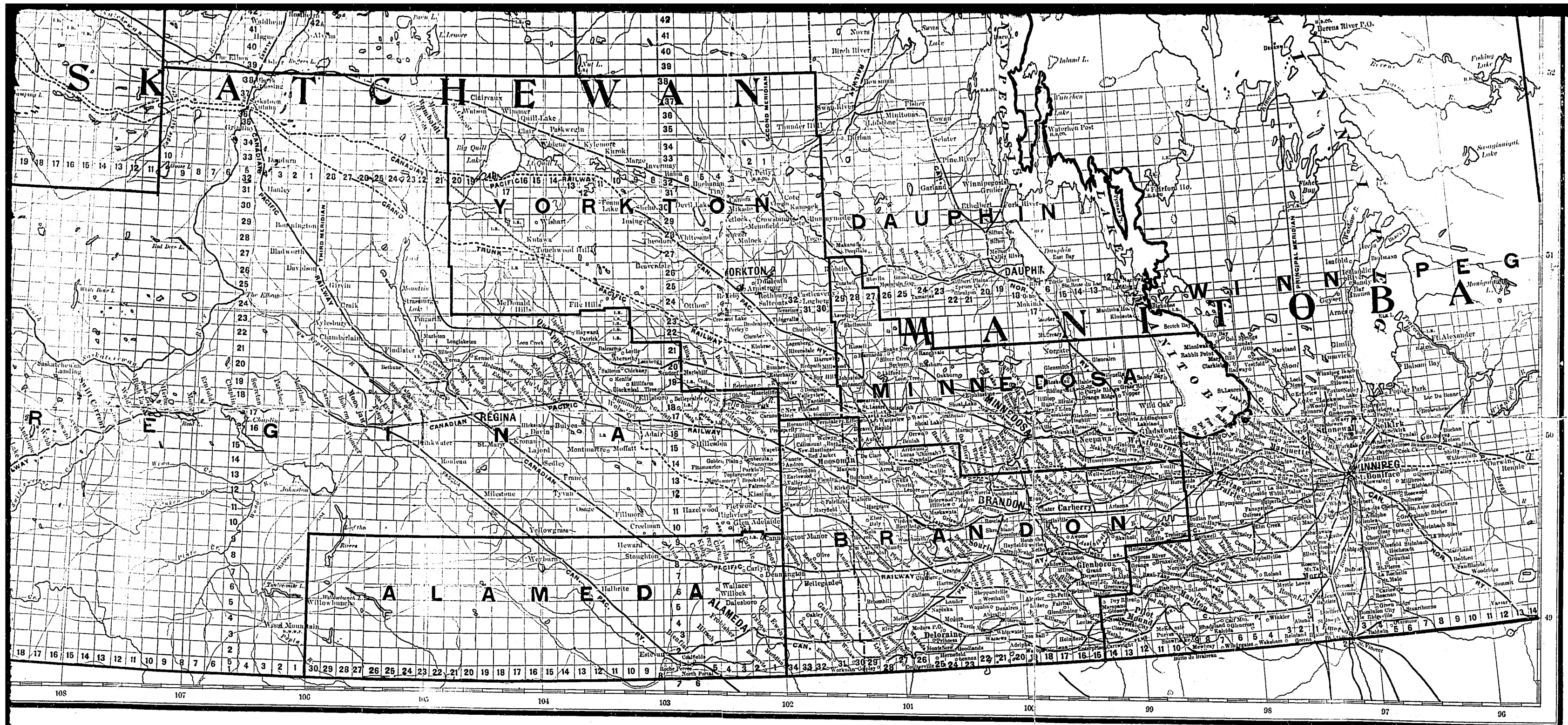
## Showing the Dominion Land Districts





SOME WESTERN CANADIAN HOMES





SOME WESTERN CANADIAN HOMES

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